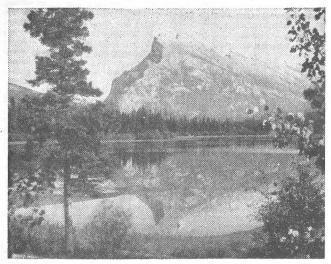
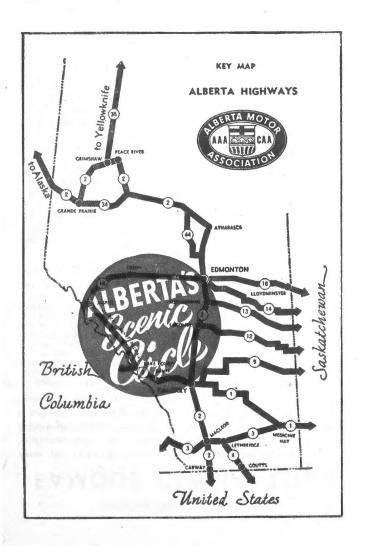


COMPLETE, DETAILED INFORMATION: MAPPED AND ILLUSTRATED



MOUNT RUNDLE

-Banff National Park



## ALBERTA

In the province of Alberta will be found more national parks than in any other section of the Dominion of Canada. Some of these are recognized as among the most alluring in the world, with their majestic mountains and other scenic attractions.

The motorist is certain to be impressed upon crossing the international boundary or interprovincial boundaries into Alberta, known to many as the Sunshine Province. The visitor will be made welcome. Courtesy has been promoted on a wide scale and the visitor will be accorded it in full measure in this friendly province.

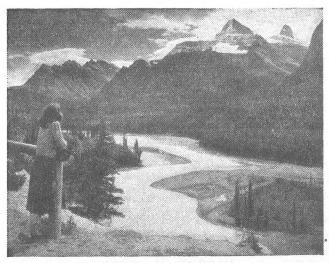
Alberta has recognized the importance of tourist trade. That is why one will find a vast network of improved roads, on which millions of dollars have been expended in recent years. The motorist for example, will, if heading north, drive over a hard surfaced highway from Coutts, on the international boundary, through Lethbridge, Calgary and Edmonton and on to 50 miles north of the last-named city, which is Alberta's capital.

From this main north-south road, there are main connecting highways which lead from Calgary to Banff National Park, from Edmonton to Jasper National Park on the west or to Elk Island National Park on the east.

In southern Alberta, the tourist also may desire to see the many attractions of Waterton National Park, which also is easily accessible by main highway.

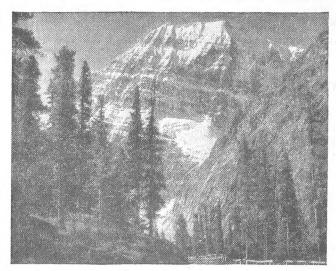
To accommodate motor tourists and give prompt and efficient service, there are many hotels, garages and service stations. These are located on main and secondary highways.

In addition, fine auto camps are operated at many stopping points along the highways. These also are subjected to



ATHABASCA LOOKOUT

\_Jasper National Park



MOUNT EDITH CAVELL

-Jasper National Park

periodical inspections by provincial government officials to ensure that adequate services are provided and that regulations are being observed.

In co-operation with the Pacific Northwest Travel Association, Alberta Branch, the Department of Economic Affairs maintains and operates an Information Bureau west of the town of Macleod at the junction of Highways No. 2 and 3, from about June 1st to September 15th. Visitors from the United States are urged to make use of this information service, not only for road reports, but for assistance in obtaining accommodation at Calgary and Banff and for information pertaining to fishing and other vacation activities.

#### APPROVED CONVENIENCES

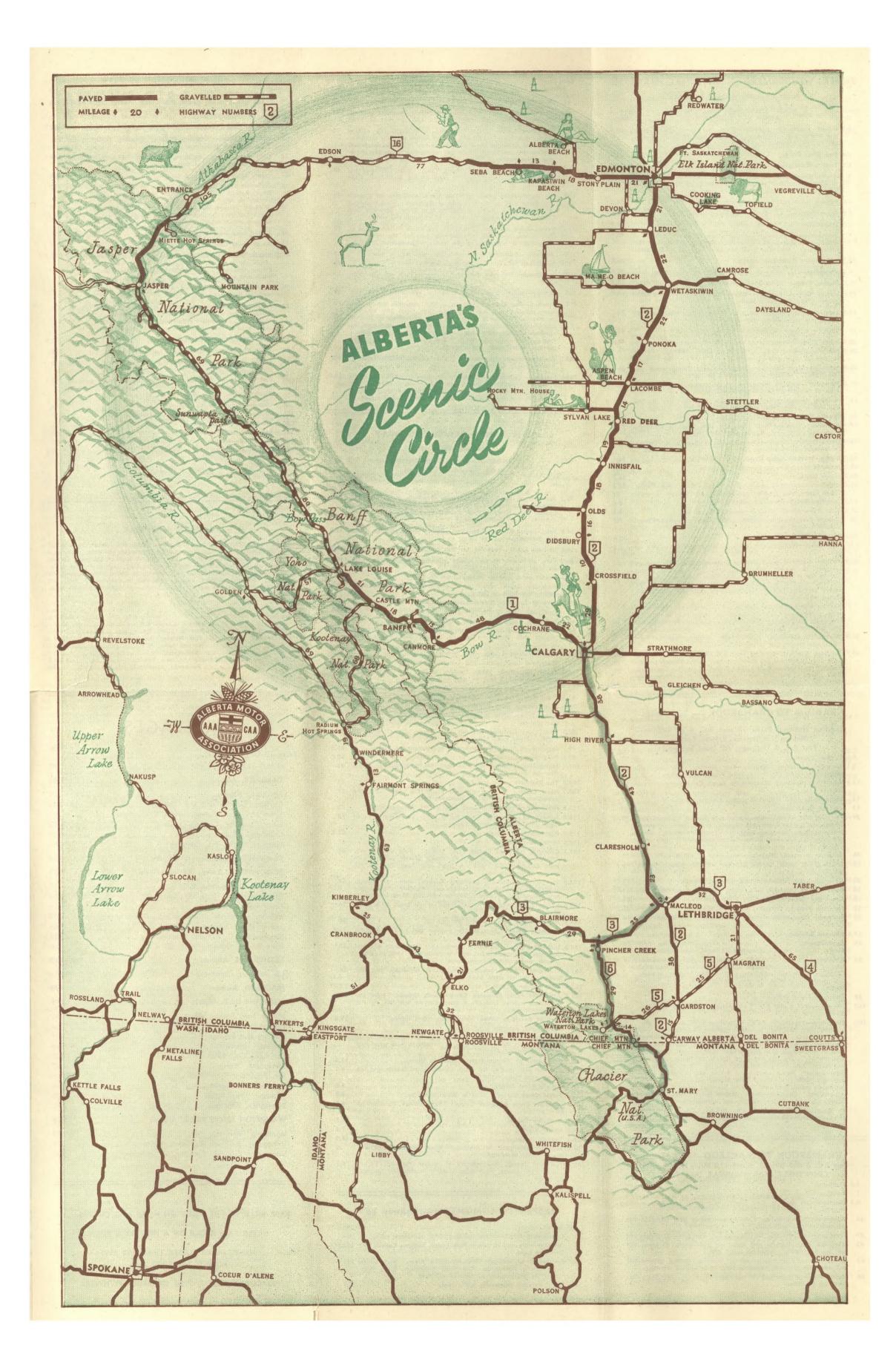
Hotels, Camps, Cafes, Garages and Service Stations displaying the Official Sign of the Alberta Motor Association have been appointed and approved of by this Association.

### WATCH FOR A.M.A. OFFICIAL SIGN It ensures Protection and Service

TRANSIENT AUTO LICENSES-		
Single entry to Waterton Park	\$ .2	25
If with Trailer	- 8	50
License good for all season to		
Waterton Park	1.0	00
If with Trailer	2.0	00
License good for all season in all National Parks		
of Canada	2.0	0
If with Trailer	3,0	00
The Waterton Seasonal Entry of \$1.00 is reciprocal w	ith E	lk

# Alberta Motor Association EDMONTON LETHBRIDGE CALGARY MEDICINE HAT RED DEER

Island, Prince Albert, Riding Mountain and Point Pelee Parks.



#### Detailed Description of the

### FAMOUS CIRCLE TOUR

From the Canadian Section of the International Peace Park at Waterton Lakes to Calgary to Banff, Lake Louise to Jasper, Edmonton, Calgary and Banff, Yoho, Kootendy, Windermers, to Cranbrook, returning via the Crowsnest Pass to Macleod and Waterton, including the Banff-Jasper Highway.

Waterton Lakes National Park, with its remarkable scenic attractions including its beautifully tinted mountains, cannot be reached by railway; the nearest rail points are Cardston on the east (33 miles) and Pinche on the north (39 miles) Highway 5, a gravel surfaced road and Highway 6 a hard surfaced road, lead from Cardston and Pincher respectively to Waterton Lakes Park. These two highways, 5 and 6, junction at a point five miles from the townsite. Near this junction is a new motor road-The Chief Mountain International Highway—which runs in a southeasterly direction for 14½ miles to Canada and U.S. Customs at Chief Mountain. It then continues for 151/2 miles to join U.S. Highway 89 at a point four miles north of Babb, Montana,

#### CHIEF MOUNTAIN TO WATERTON PARK TOWNSITE

- 6 Chief Mountain Customs Port (International boundary and boundary of Waterton Lakes and Glacier National Parks).
- 4 Belly River Crossing (Bridge).
- 14.2 Cardston Road Intersection (Junction Highway 5).
- 14.7 Waterton River Crossing (Bridge). 14.8 Park Registration Office (Junction 5, 6, and Chief Mountain Interna-
- tional Highways).
- 15.3 Waterton Lakes Park Fish Hatchery.
- 16.3 North Boundary Waterton Lakes National Park.
- 18.1 Road up Blakiston Brook (Pass Creek) to Red Rock Canyon (9 miles).
- 18.6 Sour Road to Golf Club (quarter of a mile). 20 Prince of Wales Hotel.
- 20.2 Junction with Alkamina Highway to Cameron Lake (10 miles).
- 20.3 Waterton Park Village, Park Administration Building. Some of the entertainment features are motor launch trips, boating, fishing, bathing, dancing, golf, tennis, hiking and horse-back riding

Excellent accommodations at Prince of Wales Hotel, Waterton Lakes Hotel and Chalets, Ballinacor Hotel, Kilmorey Lodge, Crandell Lodge, Stan Hotel, Reeves' Cabins and Waterton Lakes Bungalows. Also furnished cottages may be rented. The Government Camp-site of 35 acres is well equipped. Further details respecting accommodation, roads, trails, maps, etc., as well as additional information about Waterton Lakes, Jasper, Banff Kootenay and Yoho National Parks, may be had from the Governmen Information Bureau located in the townsite.

When leaving Waterton Lakes one can motor by the Chief Mountain International Highway to Montana and Glacier National Park, the U.S. section of Waterton-Glacier International Peace Park, or, either to Pincher Creek, Highway 6, and there join with Highway 3 to the Crowsnest Pass and British Columbia points to the west and Macleod (all hard-surfaced and British Columbia points to the west and Macieod (all hard-surfaced from Waterton Lakes, 68 miles), Lethbridge and Medicine Hat to the for via Cardston, Highway 5, where the beautiful Mormon Templa is situated and from there to Macleod, Highway 2, (70 miles) or to Lethbridge, Highway 5, via Magrath and Raymond, (88 miles). Mileages are from Waterton Lakes. Proceeding north from Macleod, Highway 2, all hard-surfaced to Calgary, the motorist passes through or near the towns of Granum, Claresholm (93 miles), Stavely (104), Nanton (119), High River (137), which serve a fine grain growing and ranching country. Enquire at High River Motor Co. for information regarding the EP Ranch and the Turner Valley Oil Fields, to the west of High River. Here also is the Junction of Highway 23 which runs east through a fine grain growing country to Vulcan and south to Lethbridge. Continuing north the motorist comes to Okotoks (150); and (Junction of Highway 7, which runs west to Black Diamond and the Turner Valley Oil Fields) and the City of Calgary (173). Calgary has a population of approximately 120,000 and is one of the main distributing centres of the Canadian Northwest. It has considerable manufacturing and large industrial payrolls. Its public utilities are all municipally owned including a large modern airport, and it is noted Its parks and schools. It has many good Hotels, Motor Courts and Garages. Elevation 3,439 feet.

The tourist may continue north on Highway 2, (Hard-surfaced to 50 relies north of Edmonton) through a fine mixed farming country and many good country towns to the cities of Red Deer (92 miles) and Edmonton, the Capitol of the Province of Alberta (188 miles). Edmonton, the seat of the University of Alberta and the Gateway to the Far North, (the Alaska Highway starts here), has one of the biggest and busiest airports in all Canada, and now has become the centre of large, rapidly developing oil fields. It is a busy manufacturing and distributing centre with steadily rising population of over 140,000. Has good Hotels, Motor Courts and Garages. Elevation 2,058 feet. The tourist may continue west Highway 16 to Jasper (235 miles), all gravel surfaced road except first 75 miles hard-surfaced and last 32 miles, oiled surface. From Jasper one may travel south to Lake Louise on the Banff-Jasper Highway (149 miles) (see mileage chart, column five).

### Read Down CALGARY TO BANFF, ALBERTA Read Up HIGHWAY T

0.9 From the Alberta Motor Association Office on 7th Avenue 85 and 8th Street West, go north to 4th Avenue, turn left, west, one block, curve right across Louise Bridge and continue north on 10th Street to 16 Avenue N.W. Turn left west to Banff Highway 1. Calgary to Banff Park Gate, 75 miles. Gate to Banff 10 miles. Banff to Lake Louise Station 37 miles. All hard surfaced. All roads in Banff, Kootenay, Yoho and Jasper Park are dust proofed.

Cochrane-Baptie Motors; Cochrane Auto Cabins. Monument to American Air Force Student Fliers. 35.3 Ghost River Dam-This dam was erected by the Calgary 49.7 Power Co. and supplies power for towns and cities in Southern 42 McDougall Monument-in commemoration of George and 43

John McDougall, father and son, pioneer Missionaries to the ndians in the far west. Morley-Stoney Indian Reserve. 50 Bow Fort-Mile from road is site of old Hudson's Bay Post, 35 established about 1802.

52 Kananaskis Falls—Calgary Power Co.'s Plant, about one mile 33

60 Exshaw and the Canada Cement Company's Plant. 65 The Gap—Narrow entrance to Rockies. To the left Pigeon 20

Aountain, 7,855 feet, with Mount Lougheed, 10,190 feet, beyond the Grotto Mountain on the right. 69 Three Sisters-Fine view across the river of the celebrated 16 Canmore Coal Mines, Service Stations and Auto Camps.

75 Park Entrance—Stop and Register. A fee of \$2.00 for a 10 seasonal motor license is charged to all motorists entering Banff, Kootenay, Yoho and Jasper National Parks. This cense good for all season in all National Parks of Canada.

Mount Rundle to South. Groups of "Hoodoos" or eroded clay 6

pillars may be seen along river bank.

Atternate Route to Banff via Lake Minnewanks. 82.5 To Lake Minnewanka—7 miles.

24 Wild Animal Enclosure—On your right is an enclosure containing a herd of buffalo, alk and sheep.

Town of Banff, Headquarters of Banff National Park.—Noted 0.0 for its numerous tourist attractions, amid some of the most magnificent scenery on the eastern slope of the Rockies, and particularly for its hot springs of sulphur water which may be enjoyed in the large swimming pools with temperatures to 112° or in individual hot baths, steam rooms, sprays, etc. golf on the famous Banff Golf Course, operated by the C.P.R. Play tennis or go fishing, boating, mountain climbing, hiking, trail riding and motoring. See the Rock Gardens in the Administration Grounds, Government Museum, the Fish Hatchery, etc. Take side trips by motor car to Lake Minne wanka, Sundance Canyon, Johnston Canyon, etc. Enquire at the Bow River Boat House about boating, fishing and the wonderful motor launch trips through the mountain lakes and streams. Excellent accommodations to be found at the Banff Springs (C.P.R.), Cascade, King Edward and Mount Royal Hotels; also modern Bungalow Camps, Motels, and a well equipped Government Camp-site on Tunnel Mountain. Good garage service at Banff Motors Ltd., Brewster Industries

Garage, Cascade and Louise Service Stations and others

For additional information respecting accommodation, roads tralls, maps and literature concerning the National Parks of Canada, call at the Government Information Bureau located at the north end of Bow Bridge. Elevation 4,538 feet.

#### BANFF TO GOLDEN

Read Down Read Up 0.0 Leaving Banff route follows Banff Avenue to Cariboo Street, 92.2 turns to left for one block, then follows Lynx Street to Valley. National Parks 1. 1.3 Stoney Squaw scenic drive. Stoney Squaw drive branches off 90.9

to the right at this point. The road leads to the winter sk camp and to the skiling grounds which is the saddle between Stoney Squaw and Norquay Mountains. The road can be travelled with safety at a speed of 15 miles an hour. At mileage 3.4 a space has been prepared for parking cars at a view point which gives a wonderful panorama of the whole Bow Valley, the Spray Valley and the village of Banff.

2 Road passes the picturesque expansion of Bow River known 90.3 as Vermilion Lakes, noted for their beautiful reflections.

6.9 Af-ton-ro (Evening Peace)-Viewpoint. 7.1 A fine view of the Massive Range on the south side of the 85.1 valley is seen from here with Mt. Bourgeau, Mt. Brett and Massive Mountain, east to west.

8 Hole-in-the-Wall Mountain to right—so called from strange 84.2 aperture cut into rock about 1,500 feet up. 10.1 Mount Eisenhower visible ahead, in the west,

13.3 Road begins to climb affording thrilling glimpse of snow 78.9 capped Mt. Ball to the south, framed in the valley between Pilot on the east and Copper Mountain on the west. 15.9 Government Camp-site on left.

16 Johnston Canyon-The Canyon proper is about one-half mile 76.2 from road; extremely interesting gorge with walls in places over 100 feet high and less than 20 feet apart. Bungalow Camp. Dining room and Lunch Counter. Gas Station.

19 "Silver City"-Old site of town which formed the centre of 73.2 a mining excitement in 1884.

19.2 Mount Eisenhower Government Camp-site on right. Mount 73 Eisenhower is one of the most inspiring sights in Banff National Park, and can be seen from a number of different viewpoints, both on the highway to Yoho Park and over the Windermere Highway. When the sun is in some positions the mountain appears to be filled with hundreds of windows and doors. The name of this Mountain was changed by the Government of Canada from Castle Mountain to Mount Eisenhower, in honor of General Dwight D. Eisenhower, Supreme Commander of the Western Allied Forces in the Second World War, after the United States entry,

19.7 Mt. Eisenhower Junction-Banff-Windermere Highway, Na- 72.5 tional Parks 1B, to Radium Hot Springs and Cranbrook, B.C. (See point to point mileage schedule, column four.) Bungalow Camps, Coffee Counter and Gas Station.

28.8 Baker Creek-Good fishing in season when water is clear. 63.4 The best pools are two to four miles up creek; trail good. Bungalow Camp and Coffee Counter.

32 Mount Temple-Splendid view across river of Mt. Temple, 60.2

one of the loftiest peaks of the region. Brief glimpse of

snow-covered summits of Mts. Victoria and Lefroy at Lake

Louise, and of sharp summits of Valley of Ten Peaks. 34 Corral Creek. 58.2 57.1 35.1 Crossing main line of C.P.R. 35.8 Temple View Bungalow Camp and Gas Station. 56.4 55.8 36.4 Pipestone River Bridge.

75.5, 87.5, 89.5, 102.5, 118.5, 119.5, 135.5, 150.5, 165.5 181.5, 183.5 and 185.5 miles from Banff. (See point to point Mileage Schedule, fifth column.) Lake Louise Lodge 36.9 Lake Louise Station, Mountain Inn-Road turns left across 55.3

Bow River beginning a three-mile climb up the mountainside

36.5 Junction Jasper Highway with Trans-Canada-National Parks 55.7

1A to Jasper, 149 miles. Government Camp-sites, Bungalov

Camps or Chalets have been established at 36.6, 53.5, 60.5,

to the lake 38.6 Junction Road on left to Valley of The Ten Peaks and 53.6 Moraine Lake, C.P.R. Mountain Lodge on shore of lake, 71/2 miles. Government Camp-site on right. 38.9 "Paradise" Lake Louise Bungalow Camp.

39.3 Road straight ahead continues on to Field and Golden. Road 52.9 turning left for Lake Louise and the C.P.R. Chateau. Service Station on right at this junction point. 40 Lake Louise-Plenty of open space for parking of cars. Enjoy 52.2

hiking, riding, amidst unforgettable scenery. Take a walk along the edge of the Lake, or a boat ride up towards the Glacier. C.P.R. Chateau Lake Louise, Deer Lodge Hotel, Triangle Inn, Inglenook Lodge and Deer Lodge Service Station. 39.3 Road Fork and Service Station, reset speedometer.

43.5 Good View Overlooking Great Divide. 43.7 Great Divide-Here stream from south divides, one-half 48.5 flowing east by way of Bow River to Hudson Bay and the Atlantic, the other by the Kicking Horse and Columbia Rivers to the Pacific. A monument placed in the angle formed by

the dividing waters commemorates the exploration work o Sir James Hector, the discoverer of the Pass. Here tourists can stand with one foot in Alberta and the other in Britisl Columbia. A beautiful picture can be taken showing the dividing post and the glacier to the south of the highway This is the point of entry into Yoho National Park, 507 square miles. Elevation, 5,339 feet. 46.1 Road crosses main line of C.P.R.

46.6 Hector (Lake Wapta) -- C.P.R. Mountain Lodge on shore of 45.6 the lake, which forms the headwaters of the Kicking Horse River. Trail to Lake O'Hara and C.P.R. Lodge, visible up Cataract Valley between Mts. Victoria and Cathedral. 47.3 Sherbrooke Creek-Old Right-of-Way-At foot of Wapta 44.9 Lake road begins to utilize the original railroad grade down

the west slope, abandoned when the famous Spiral Tunnels were completed in 1910 and enters one of the spectacular sections of the highway. At Yoho Station, about two miles west of this point, remains are visible of the great rock slide of 1925, which buried the Station House and carried away a portion of the track. 48.6 Bridge over Kicking Horse Canyon.

49.2 An extensive view of the Kicking Horse Valley as well as of 43 the Yoho Valley to the far right. Kicking Horse Canyon Lodge and Dining Room. 49.4 At this point a good view is obtained of the spiral tunnels. 42.8

ahead. The railway here makes a complete "S" turn inside the mountain, and eliminates an old grade which took three locomotives to haul a train over. 49.7 Road crosses C.P.R. tracks. Approach crossing from east very 42.5 slowly. Keep car always under absolute control.

50.8 Road crosses C.P.R. tracks. Use every care when coming 41.4 51.3 Junction Kicking Horse and Yoho Valley Roads-A well 40.9 equipped Government Camp-site is located about a hundred yards up the Yoho Valley Road and on the left. Mount

tephen Bungalow Camp and Gas Station.

51.3 Yoho Valley Road-This road turns off to right from main 40.9 Kicking Horse road which continues on west. The mountains are well wooded to the timber lines, and drives for the most part are through heavy virgin timber. Elevation 5,000 feet. From here there are many beautiful and pleasing side trips. Takakkaw Falls, which is seven miles from this point, has a drop of 1,200 feet. Twin Falls on opposite side of river. A short distance by pony trail or footpath one can easily get right up to glaciers. There is a complete "S" switch! with a fairly steep grade for a short distance. Drive carefully. When returning from the Falls place car in low gear before beginning descent, and drive carefully. There is one of the most beautiful canvons in the park on the left when this grade. The C.P.R. Yoho Valley Lodge Takakkaw Falls is a delightful place at which to stop for a

55.5 Fjeld—Yoho Park Headquarters, Office of Park Superintendent, Y.M.C.A., Mount Stephen House, Gas Station, Elevation 4.075 feet.

56.5 Government Camp-site on left. 57,5 Westbound traffic turns off to Emerald Lake, five-mile 34.7 charming drive through deep woods. One of the most famous lakes in the Rockies. Attractive C.P.R. Chalet, Hotel and Bungalows.

### Read Down

Read Up

58.2 Natural Bridge-Rocky Causeway underneath which river 34 forces its way, passing into the lower canyon of the Kicking Horse River, a gorge about 100 feet deep. Eastbound traffic turns off to Emerald Lake, five miles distant,

61.7 Ottertail River-Road runs through woods, then crosses rail- 30.5 way and climbs to side of the hill, affording a fine view looking east. To the south-west Mount Goodsir, one of the finest peaks in the Park.

70.2 Road again crosses to the north side of the river. Govern- 22 ment Camp-site on left.

72.2 Three miles by trail, from this point, the Kicking Horse River 20 plunges over an 80 foot drop. This wonderful spectacle is named Wapta Falls. 75.6 West boundary and gateway Yoho Park-Enter B.C. 1, 16.6

elevation 3,576 feet. Stop and register. Leaving the river bottom, highway follows the wooded side hills on the slopes of Mount Hunter. Bungalow Camp and Gas Station. 80.6 Highway reaches its highest elevation, about 600 feet above 11.6

river, and 3,715 feet above sea level. 84.6 Road forced to north side of valley. The panorama in all directions is exceptionally fine. The snow-capped Selkirks are visible ahead showing through the Great Gap by which the river emerges from the Rockies.

92,2 Golden-Elevation 2,583 feet. End of Kicking Horse Trail. 0.0 In old mining days one of the busiest and wealthiest towns of the west, now centre of active lumbering trade. The Big Bend Highway provides a fine motor road from Golden to Revelstoke. The opening of this link completes the western end of the Trans-Canada Highway. It is 193 miles in length and follows the mighty Columbia River for the entire distance and passes through some wonderful Virgin Forest. Golden Motors; Thompson Motors; Hotel Fridhem; Swiss Village Bungalow Camp; Big Bend Hotel.

#### NEW BIG BEND HIGHWAY

### GOLDEN - REVELSTOKE SECTION OF THE

TRANS - CANADA HIGHWAY 193 0.0 Golden-Junction B.C. 1 and B.C. 4. 1 Swiss Village Bungalow Camp—The homes of Swiss Guides on 192 10 Blaeberry River-David Thompson came down here in 1807. TB3 177 16 Donald-(1/2 mile west of highway)-Lumber camp. 176.6 16.4 Waitabit Creek. 22 Bluewater River-Road descends 200 feet to bridge and rises 171 00 feet to continue. Blackwater Falls, downstream from 32 Clearwater Creek-Good water, room for camping. Black- 161 water, Summit, Loon and Succor Lakes extend for four miles.

Swimming, Boating, Trout fishing and Duck shooting in 159.2 33.8 Summit of road-Elevation 3,268 feet. 158.5 34.5 Summit Creek-Small picnic and camp ground. 150.5 42.5 Falls Creek-Small waterfall, above road

46 Bush River—Three-span Bridge, Excellent views of Sir San- 147 ford Range (west). Mount Chaperon and Bush Valley 46.5 Shell Creek-A short channel joining Bush Lakes and Bush 146.5

47 Bush Lakes-Scenic Lakes. Trout and salmon trout fishing. 146 Hunting in season.

50 Surprise Canyon—Surprise Rapids about two miles from road, 143 hav be reached by footpath near Mile 48. 52.5 Big Foster Creek-Often yellow coloured.

135 58 Caribou Creek. 62 Boulder Creek-Enter grove of large cedars, five to 10 feet 131 62.5 Road blasted through rock for four miles. Rock contains 130.5 mica and garnets. Garnets are found in most streams here

68 Sullivan River-Windy Mountain and Windy River Valley 125 69 Kinbaskot Lake-Extends for seven miles. View of Selkirk 124 72 Middle River-Kinbasket Villas and Coffee Shop. Gas station. 121

Easy access to Kinbasket Lake. Camping. 72.5 Mount Trident-10,141 feet. Seen across lake. 120.5 75 Czar Creek-Room for camping. Suitable for boating or 118 75.5 Contentment Bay-A path to swimming beach at north end 117.5

79.4 Triple Falls-Road high above river. Some fine views. 133.6 83 Cummins River-Turbulent stream. Mount Chapman and 110 glacier seen across Columbia. 94 Columbia River Bridge-Road crosses Columbia on a 270-foot 99 span bridge. Some of the finest scenery on the Big Bend can

be seen from the Bridge. This is near the old ferry site and historic Boat Encampment first used by the famed explorer David Thompson in 1811. Boat Encampment Lodge; Cabins; Meals; Gas Station

96.1 Viewpoint—Canoe Valley and Mountains, Wood Valley and 96.9 Mount Duplicate. 96.5 Viewpoint, under tall trees, suitable for camping.

93.2

99.8 Potlach Creek-Small rock canyon. 103.8 Gorge Creek-Columbia is bottled in narrow gorge. 105 5 Viewpoint Mount Nagle (north). 107 Mica Creek-Scenic drive for the next 15 miles. 123 Viewpoint, Gordonhorn Peak, 9,500 feet. 131 This section for about five miles was placer-mined for many 62 135 Half-mile long trail leads to Goldstream Falls.

136 Goldstream Canyon-This section was the area of great 57 tivity during the Gold Rush of 1865-66. 139 Old Goldstream-Trails to French and McCulloch Creeks. 54 148 Opposite Death Rapids (the graveyard of the Columbia River). 45 Though not seen from Highway, their roar is quite audible. 149 Priest Rapids-A good view from Highway.

152 La Porte-Historical point on River, was end of steamboat 41 152.5 Viewpoint, Frenchman's Cap (Peak) and Monashee Mountains 40.5 153 Downie Creek-Gas Station and Auto Camp.

169 Carnes Creek-Where gold was first discovered in Big Bend. 24 Carnes Creek Canyon seen from Highway Bridge. 185 Silver Tip Falls-Ideal picnic grounds, available to motorists, 8 186 Petite Dalles-This Columbia River Canyon extends about 7

191 Entrance to Revelstoke National Park, on left. Gorgeous 2 scenery and magnificent viewpo 193 Revelstoke---Population 3,200. Elevation 1,490 feet. David- 0.0

son Motors; Hub Garage; O-K Garage; Revelstoke Garage; Regent Hotel and Annex; Elliott's Tourist Camp; Revelstoke Bungalows; Bailey's Log Cabin Camp; big Bend Auto Camp; ena's Cafe. Write Reveistoke Board of Trade for full

#### GOLDEN TO RADIUM

#### Part B.C. 4 to Junction with National Parks 18 or Banff-Windermere Highway, 67 Miles

Leaving Golden the road turns to the south, following the east side of the Columbia river. Passing through a few small towns and hamlets, in 67 miles it reaches Radium, at the western end of the Banff-Windermere Highway. From this point return may be made to Banff, Calgary, etc., or one may Cranbrook, and either continue south, crossing the line at the Crowsnest Pass road through Fernie, Coleman, Blairmore and Pincher Creek.

### BANFF - WINDERMERE or NATIONAL PARKS 1B

		POINT-T	O-POINT A	AILEAGE	SCHEDULE	
Read (			EISENHOW			ad Up Ailes
0.0	and Tra	Eisenhower ins-Canada H mps, Coffee	ighway, 19.	2 miles v	vest of Ban	65.9
4	Row Riv	ver Bridge				65.5

1.2 Trail to Twin Lakes-To left of highway: 4. Storm Mountain-Extensive view down Altrude Creek Valley 61.9 Bow Valley and Mount Eisenhower to north. Bungalow 4.8 Highest point reached by highway, elevation 5,660 feet. 61.1

60.8 5.1 Boom Creek-Trail on right to Boom Lake. Fishing. 59.8 6.1 Viewpoint-Vista Lake to left. 7 Inter-provincial Boundary-Dividing line between Provinces of 58.9

Alberta and British Columbia, and Banff and Kootenay Na-tional Parks. Vermilion Pass Summit. Altitude 5,376 feet. 58.8 7.1 Government Camp-site on right 9.3 Viewpoint-Fine view of glacier to left, and of Mount Ball. 56.6 11,2 Marble Canyon Camp-site-Government Camp-site on right. 54.7 11.5 Marble Canyon Bungalow Camp-Gas Station. Remarkable 54.4

13.9 Paint Pots-Natural Ochre beds from which Indians secured 52 paint. On right across Vermilion River.

17 "Black's Camp"-Government Camp-site on right. 20.5 Hawk Creek-Government Camp-site. Trail on left. 20.8 Floe Creek-Floe Lake, dotted with small icebergs, reached 45.1

25.9 Vermilion River Crossing—Bungalow Camp Dining Room and 40 Gas Station. Government Camp-site on right. 27.5 Viewpoint-Looking ahead in a south-easterly direction a 38.4

30 Simpson Monument-Moose and elk may be seen at the 35.9 salt lick a mile to the south. 32 Wardle Creek. 33.9 38.1 Kootenay Crossing-Road turns left after crossing Kootenay 27.8 River and winds along Kootenay Valley. Fishing.

42.6 Dolly Varden Creek-This stream affords trout fishing, 23.3 vernment Camp-site on left. 43.8 Rocky Mountain Cabin Camp-Gas Station. 22.1 17.7 48.2 Macleod Meadows-Government Camp-site.

50.2 Nixon Creek. 55.5 Viewpoint-Extensive views of Kootenay River and Valley, 10.4 Great Divide and Mountains to North. 57.5 Summit-Government Camp-site on left. 57.8 Lake Olive-Small greenish-coloured lake on left.

58 Sinclair Pass Summit—Highest point crossing Sinclair Range. 7.9 Elevation 4,950 feet. 62.5 MacKay Creek. 63.7 Iron Gates-Rusty colored cliffs. Government Camp-site on 2.2 63.9 Official Gateway to Kootenay National Park-All visitors 2 required to register before entering. A transient motor license fee of \$2.00, good in all National Parks of Canada, is

required on first entrance into Banff, Kootenay, Yoho, or Jasper National Parks. This license is good for the season. Elevation 3,368 feet. Radium Hot Springs are natural waters noted for high radio-active properties. 114° F. Public Swimming Pool is right by the Gate. Radium Hot Springs Lodge, Blakley's Hotel, Cabins

and Gas Station, Gateway Lodge. 64.9 Sinclair Canyon-Road runs beneath towering wall of rock which was blasted out to permit highway. 65.9 Junction Banff-Windermere and B.C. 4 Highways-To the 0.0

right for Golden and Big Bend Highway to Revelstoke and to the left to Cranbrook and U.S. Border or to the Crowsnest Pass. This is also the Western Boundary of Kootenay Na tional Park. Auto Camps and Gas Station

### RADIUM TO CRANBROOK - 103 Miles

#### Junction National Parks 1B and B.C. 4 at Radium-Radium Hot Springs, 2 Miles East-

Part B.C. 4 Highway, All Hard Surfaced 0.0 Radium Junction. 8.5 Junction Invermere Highway-Gas Station, invermere two 94.5 niles west, Hotel Invermere, Lake Windermere Lodge. 11.5 Akiskinook Cottages, Windermere Beach Camp one-half mile 91.5 12 Windermere—One half mile west. Elevation 2.632 feet. 13 Elkhorn Guest Ranch. 24 Fairmont Hot Springs-Gas Station and Store. Fairmont Hot 79 Springs Bungalow Camp and Chalet. Public bathing, stores and supplies. Swimming Pool of radio-active water. Temperature 90° Curative Baths, Temperature 110°. One mile

26 Junction Invermere Highway-Invermere 17 miles north. 27 Dutch Creek Hotel, Coffee Counter and Gas Station, North 76 32 Columbia Lake Bungalow Camp and Gas Station. 40.5 Canal Flat (on left)-Elevation 2,665 feet. 58 Junction Road to Premier Lake-3 miles east. 59 Kootenay River Bridge-Near Skookumchuk, Gas Station and 44 67.5 Railroad Crossing. 69 Junction-B.C. 4 and old road to Wasa, four miles; Fort 34 Steele, 161/2 miles and Cranbrook 27 miles. Gas station. 84 Kimberley-Population 6,500. Elevation 3,662 feet. Loca- 19

tion of the largest Lead-Zinc Mine in the world. Beautiful Golf Course, heated swimming pool, tennis, boating, big game-all adjacent to city. Sylvia Motor Court, Selkirk

88 Marysville-Gas Station. 102 Junction-B.C. 4 and B.C. 3 Highways-1 mile east of Cran-1

103 Cranbrook-Population 3,600. Elevation 3,000 feet. A pro-Banff Alberta on the Banff-Windermere paved highway. Municipal owned Ultra-Modern Tourist Camp, and swim pool in connection free to tourists. Other camps just ou side the city. The city has eight Hotels, two Banks (Imperial and Royal), and well-stocked retail stores. Up-to-date Municipal Airport, tennis courts and 9-hole golf course. Good registered guides available. Write Board of Trade for further information. Canadian Hotel, Mount Baker Hotel, Dezall's Garage Co. Ltd., Pioneer Motors and Wheeler Motors. To Kingsgate (Canada Customs) 51 miles, Sandpoint miles, Spokane 191 miles, Creston 66 miles and Nelson 137

#### CRANBROOK TO MACLEOD-169 Miles Part B.C. 3 and Alta. 3, about 110 Miles Hard Surface

CROWSNEST PASS HIGHWAY (Red Trail) 0.0 Cranbrook. 1 Junction B.C. 4-To Radium 102 miles. 6.5 Junction-Old road to Fort Steele, four miles and Radium 182.5 23 Wardner-Cross Kootenay River here-famous river route of 146

the colorful gold rush days. 41 Junction-To Rooseville, Canada and U.S. Customs-32 miles. 128 42 Elko-Elk River Canyon and Falls one mile south of town, 127 well worth visiting. Elevation 3,033 feet.

63 Fernie—Former coal mining centre. Hunting, fishing, golfing 106 and mountain climbing available here. Elevation 3,310 feet. 86 Natal-Point of departure for hunting and fishing trips going 83 north up Elk River

Mi	les	Fitten.
87	Michel-Crowsnest Pass Coal Co. mines and coke ovens here.	82
96	Crowsnest—Boundary line between British Columbia and Alberta. Elevation 4,461 feet.	73
99	Crowsnest Lake—Across this lake, just above the railway track, look for "The Cave", out of which pours a stream—source of Old Man River that flows for 150 miles eastward, through Macleod and Lethbridge, joining the South Saskatchewan River north of Grassy Lake.	70
106	Coleman—Important Coal Mining Town. Head Office of International Coal and Coke Co. and of the McGillivray Coal and Coke Co.	63
110	Blairmore—Head office of West Canadian Collieries, operat- ting large coal mines here and at Bellevue. Very beautiful location in broad valley of the Old Man River. Splendid Golf Course. Headquarters for skiing all through the winter.	59
112	Frank—Here, on April 29th, 1903, the whole northern face of Turtle Mountain slid off, burying part of the town and spreading fan shape across the valley. Elevation 4,208 feet.	57
114	Bellevue-(Beautiful view)-Another coal mining town.	55
123	Lundbreck Falls on the Old Man River.	46
125	Lundbreck-Excellent fishing up North Fork of Old Man River.	44
130	Cowley-Ranching and farming centre. Elevation 3,858 feet.	39
139	Pincher—The Rocky Mountains in their majestic sweep from west to south are an enthralling sight from this location. Junction with Alberta 6 leading south two miles to Pincher Creek—famous ranching centre of earlier days and now the northern gateway to Waterton Lakes and Glacier International Peace Park—37 miles south. Elevation 3,766 feet. Hard surface to Waterton and Macleod.	30
149	Brocket-Indian Agency and Village of the Peigan Tribe of	20

Read Down

45.4

15.7

8.4

8.1

### THE BANFF- JASPER HIGHWAY

169 Macleod-Junction with Alberta 2. Here in 1874 the North 0.0

West Mounted Police built their first fort in Alberta as they finished their long trek across the prairies from Winnipeg under their leader Lt.-Col. Macleod. Elevation 3,105 feet.

ne Blackfoot Confederacy.

#### National Parks 1A POINT-TO-POINT MILEAGE SCHEDULE

(Lake Louise Forks to Jasper)

Miles from Miles from 36.5 Junction of Banff-Jasper Highway (National Parks IA) and 149 Trans-Canada Highway (Provincial 1). Straight ahead to Lake Louise, Yoho National Park, Revelstoke and Vancouver. Turn ight to Jasper and Edmonton.

36.6 Lake Louise Lodge, Bungalows, Dining Room, Coffee Shop, 148.9 39.8 Herbert Lake. Reserved for fish culture purposes. 46.5 View of Mount Hector, named after Sir James Hector, who 139 explored the region in 1857-59. 48.5 Hector Lake Lookout through trees on left.

52.8 Mosquito Creek picnic and camp-ground; Park Warden's 135.7 cabin; Bow Peak on left. 127.8 57.7 View of Crowfoot Glacier across Bow River Valley. 60 Bow Lake, Bow Glacier at western end. Fishing. 125.5 60.4 Bungalow Camp, Num-ti-jah Lodge on Bow Lake. 125.1

63 Summit of Bow Pass, elevation 6,785 feet. Picnic and camp- 122.5 ground with shelter. Trail to lookout over Peyto Lake, a mile distant. 74 Upper Waterfowl Lake; Park Warden's cabin. 110.5 75 Waterfowl Lake, picnic and camping ground. 75.1 Lower Waterfowl Lake; feeding ground for moose; Mt. 110.4 Chephren, 10,715 feet, on west side of lake.

108.5 77 Mt. Murchison, 10,936 feet, on right. 102 83.5 Trail to Mistaya River Canyon. 86.5 Saskatchewan River Bridge; Park Warden's cabin. 87.5 Saskatchewan River Bungalow Camp, Dining-room, Store and 98 89.5 Picnic and Camping Ground; Mt. Wilson, 10,631 feet, on 96 right. Survey Peak across river on west.

99 Junction of North Saskatchewan and Alexander Rivers 99.6 Park Warden's cabin. 101.5 Mt. Coleman, 10,262 feet, on right; Mt. Saskatchewan across 84 102.5 The Castelets picnic and camp-ground. 108.5 Nigel Creek. A short distance ahead the road starts the 77 scent of the "Big Hill" to Sunwapta Pass. 113.5 Fine view of glaciers on east slope of Mt. Athabasca. 116.5 Summit of Sunwapta Pass, 6,675 feet; boundary between 69 Banff and Jasper National Parks.

67.5 118 Picnic ground and shelter. 118.5 Information Bureau. 119.5 Columbia Ice Field Chalet. Gas Station. Fine view of Mt. 66 Athabasca, Snow Dome, and Athabasca Glacier which issues from Columbia Ice Field. A short spur road leads to the tongue of the glacier. 122.5 Viewpoint overlooking Sunwapta Canyon; views of Mounts 63 road drops by long switchbacks to Sunwapta River Valley. 129.5 Beauty Creek Bridge. A trail leads up the creek to a series 56

135.5 Jonas Creek. Picnic ground and shelter. 140.1 Poboktan Creek. Park Warden's cabin and trail to Brazeau 45.4 150.5 Sunwapta Falls. Bungalow Camp and Tea Room at road 35 Junction. A short spur road leads to the falls; a picnic ground; and trail to Fortress Lake. 161.5 Viewpoint above Athabasca River; Rocky Mountain goat fre- 24 quently seen on steep bank below. 163.5 Park Warden's cabin.

165.4 Athabasca Falls; Bungalow Camp; Picnic Ground. Here the 20.1 Athabasca rushes through a deep canyon spanned by the 165.7 Trail of Geraldine Lakes, seven miles; good fishing. 168 Leach Lake; rainbow trout fishing. 170.5 Whirlpool River Crossing. Warden's shelter with telephone. 15 Trail leads up Whirlpool Valley to Athabasca Pass over part

of old "Athabasca Trail". 172 Confluence of Whirlpool and Athabasca Rivers. 176.8 Junction with road to Mt. Edith Cavell, Angel Glacier and tea 8.7 house; nine miles distant. 176.9 Astoria River Bridge. 178.7 Portal Creek Bridge. Trail to Tonquin Valley. 181.4 Whistlers Creek Bungalow Camp. The Whistlers Mountain on

# JASPER TO EDMONTON-Highway 16

Jasper Park Lodge, four miles distant; Miette Hot Springs,

184.7 Junction with road to Athabasca River, Oldfort Point and .8

185.5 Town of Jasper, headquarters of Jasper National Park.

4.1

1.2

183.8 Bungalow Cabins.

Henry House Memorial.

184.3 Miette River.

184.5 Tekarra Lodge.

38 miles.

I Cottonwood Creek-Public camp-ground; bungalow camp. 234 2.7 Junction with road to Jasper Park Lodge, Maligne Canyon and 232.3 Medicine Lake.

4 Confluence of Maligne River-Athabasca River. East, across 231 river. Roche Bonhomme (Old Man) Mountain, 8,185 feet. Top of its peak resembles face of old man. 6 West, Pyramid Mountain, 9,076 feet.

#### 7 West, the Palisade Range, 7,086 feet. East, Colin Range, 228 8,815 feet; named after Colin Fraser, Hudson's Bay factor at Jasper House, 1835-49. 10 Snaring River Crossing-East, Mount Hawk, 8,377 feet. 225 12 Athabasca River Crossing-Railway crossing (sharp turns), 223 Park Warden's telephone 16 Edna Lake-East, Cinquefoil Mountain, 7,412 feet. West, 219 17 Jasper Lake-west of highway. 18 West, De Smet Range, 8,350 feet. Highest peak, Roche De 217 Smet, named after Rev. Father Jean de Smet, Belgian missionary to the western Indians, who visited these parts in 1845-6. Jacques Range, 8,450 feet, east of highway, named after Jacques Cardinal who had charge of Jasper House horse guard in 1847. 19 Talbot Lake-east of highway. 216 21 Rocky River Crossing. 214 21.5 Jasper House Memorial Cairn-Commemorates last site of 213.5 Jasper House, North West Company trading post, located wes across Athabasca River, originally established about 1813 at north end of Brule Lake. 25 West, Bosche Range, East, Roche Miette, for years a land- 210 27 Pocahontas Junction with Miette Hot Springs Road 11 miles, 208 Bathing pool, steam baths; water temperatures up to 126° noted for medicinal properties. Bungalow camp, motor camp-ground, store, post office, and telephone. 27.5 West side. Park Warden's telephone. 29 Boule Roche (Bald Rock), 7,230 feet, north of highway. 30 Fiddle River-Wind blowing down river canyon gives a 205 musical sound: early fur traders named river accordingly 32 East Gate Jasper National Park-East of road Roche a Perdix 203 (Partridge Tail), 7,002 feet, and Fiddle Range; across River, Bidson Range. Park Warden's telephone. 49 Hinton-Hotel; Service Station. 129 106 Edson-Hotels, Garages, Camps. Population, 1,500. 160 Wildwood-Garage; Hotel. 172 Entwistle-Hotel; Service Station.

Read Down

Read Up

Read Up

75

#### ALASKA HIGHWAY

235 Edmonton-Capital City of Province. Seat of Legislative As- 0.0

sembly and University of Alberta. 140,000 population. Big Airport. A.M.A. Tourist Camp, fully modern. Junction

214 Stony Plain-Hotel; Garages and Service Stations:

with Highway 2 and Alaska Highway.

The Alaska Highway starts at Dawson Creek, B.C., approximately 475 miles by highway (shortest route) from Edmonton, Alberta. It has a gravelled surface and is kept open for traffic throughout the year. Permits to travel on the highway are no longer required, but arrangements for accommodation should be made in advance by those not equipped for camping. Travellers cannot expect assistance in matters of food and shelfer or of automotive repairs from Northwest Highway System Main-

Miles		MIIGS
lead D	own	Read Up
0.0	Dawson Creek, B.C.	1523
49	Fort St. John, B.C.	1474
	Fort Nelson, B.C.	
634	Watson Lake, Y.T.	889
918	Whitehorse, Y.T.	605
	Canada - Alaska Boundary	
	Fairbanks, Alaska	

# MILEAGES

	BANT, ALDERIA
	Butte, Montana
1	CALGARY, Alberta
	Cardston, Alberta Carway, Canada and U.S. Customs Chief Mountain, Canada and U.S. Customs Coutts, Alberta, Canada Customs Cranbrook, B.C. Eastport, Idaho, U.S. Customs
	EDMONTON, Alberta, via Calgary
	EDMONTON, Alberta, via Jasper Park
	Fairmont Hot Springs, B.C. Glacier National Park (St. Marys, Montana)  Great Falls, Montana  Helena, Montana  Jasper Park, Alberta  Kingsgate, B.C., Canada Customs  Lake Louise, Alberta
-	LETHBRIDGE, Alberta
	Los Angeles, California
	MACLEOD, Alberta
	MEDICINE HAT, Alberta
	Moose Jaw, Saskatchewan Partland, Oregon Radium Hot Springs, B.C. Regina, Saskatchewan Salt Lake City, Utah Sandpoint, Idaho San Francisco, California Seattle, Washington Spokane, Washington Sweetgrass, Montana, U.S. Customs
1	WATERTON LAKES PARK, Alberto
١	Vinnipeg, Manitoba  Vancouver, B.C., via Big Bend, Highway 1  Vancouver, B.C., via Spokane, Washington

KEEP WELL TO THE RIGHT ON HILLS AND CURVES.

NEVER PASS A CAR ON A HILL OR A TURN. NEVER DRIVE CLOSER THAN 150 FEET

BEHIND ANOTHER CAR. BE COURTEOUS . . . BE CAREFUL WITH FIRE.